OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- AUBORA PLOYD. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - MASES AND PACES

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-College BAWN-SPROTES BUSINESS

NEW ROWERY THEATER, BOWNEY, -- NEW YORK FIRE BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-SAVAGE AND MAIDES

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.-DR COR HOPE CHAPEL, 780 Broadway-MacEvor's HIBEREN

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 446 Broadway.-Ballera PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ers New York, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

We give very full particulars to-day of the abandonment of the siege of Washington, N. C., by the rebels, the destruction of their earthworks by our troops, and the inexhaustible perseverence of General Foster's gallant command in holding out with only twelve hundred men against a force of seventeen thousand, and finally compelling them to retire. General Foster has again returned to Newbern, everything being quiet in his army. General Naglee made a brilliant dash upon the rear guard of the enemy as they were retiring in the direction of Greenville, on the 8th Inst., completely scattering them, and taking several priso-

We give in another column a list of the killed and wounded at Suffolk and on the Nansemond, in the fights of the 19th, 20th and 21st instant. It is estimated that the rebel loss is at least eight to our one. The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th instant has been removed to a place of safety, and can be turned upon the enemy to good

The late Southern papers to the 21st instan contain some interesting news from the Southwest. The Richmond Whig of that date, on the authority of a despatch from Jackson, Miss., says that the rebel General Chalmer's command has repulsed four thousand of our cavalry, artillery and infantry, at Coldwater; that the Union troops retreated in great haste and confusion, General Chalmers pursuing energetically.

The same journal reviews the late attack Charleston, and scoffs at the idea of its having been merely a reconnoissance. It regards it as the best attack the Union forces were able to make after two years' preparation. It says:-"We whip them so easily that it is hard to distinguish between their battles and their reconn their fights and their feints. It was not to be supposed that little Beauregard would in two hours and thirty minutes by the watch have repulsed and defeated a grand assault that was two years preparing. But he did."

Our correspondence from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, contains the full details of the late suc-Vicksburg. The courage and daring of our men under the terriffic fire of the enemy's batteries were splendid.

All danger of the capture of Cape Girardeau, Masouri, is at an end, General McNeill with his command arrived there on Thursday, and fully fortified the place.

The attack on McMinnville, Tenn., and the capture of that place by General Reynolds and Colonel Wilder on Wednesday last, was a most brilliant affair. While General Reynolds kept the enemy at bay outside of the town, Colonel Wilder entered it and took possession. He there destroyed the bridges,, six hundred blankets, thirty thousand pounds of bacon, two hogsheads of sugar, three hogsheads of rice, eight barrels of whiskey, two hundred bales of cotton, one large cotton factory, two mills, one camp at Charley's creek, and subse quently one at Liberty, and took three hundred prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Martin, rebel, was

mortally wounded. We have some further intelligence of the activity of the rebel privateers. The appearance of the Alabama off Havti is confirmed. The schooner Julia Grace, which arrived yesterday at Boston prings news that it was reported in Cape Haytien hat the Alabama chased two vessels ashore in furks Island passage on the 26th of March; that one of them had gone to pieces, and that the cargo of the other would be saved. A Panish brig landed at St. Croix, on the 12th inst., the crews of the following vessels, captured by the Florida:-Ship Star of Peace, bark Lapwing, of New York, from Boston for Batavia, captured March 27, in lat. 31, lon. 32. Two guns and eighteen men were put on board of her by the Florida. The bark M. J. Calcord, of New York, was captured March 30, in lat. 28, lon. 33. It was not known whether she was burnt. Five men of the crew of the ship Star of Peace are supposed to be detained on board of the Florida.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday was another very exciting and busy day in the State Legislature, and some, very important measures received their final action on the part of the legislators. The Senate passed the Broadway Railroad bill, as it came from the Asembly, by 17 to 14; also the Cross Town Railroad bill, by 18 to 9, and the bills appropriating one million dollars for the defence of New York harbor and providing relief for the indigent famities of volunteers. The Governor's veto of the bill to permit soldiers to vote by proxy was receiv d, when the bill was again taken up and passed over the veto by 20 to 9, and a resolution adopted, 16 to 10, charging the Governor's action as being pawarranted and extra official. The amendmenta

bill was passed. One of the amendments to this bill gives the Mayor and Comptroller power to se-lect ten papers in which the Corporation advertisements shall be published, four of them to be daily papers of the largest circu-lation. The Assembly resolutions for an amendment to the constitution so as to permit soldiers to vote were adopted. The Assembly bill to prevent speculations in gold, which permits loans to be made at not over par, was, after a long contest, passed. The Assembly amendments to the al Tax bill, in reference to county treasurers giving up all moneys in their possession after hold-ing them a certain time, were not concurred in, and another conference committee on the matter stnine o'clock to-day.

In the Assembly the Forty-second Street Railroad bill was passed. The bill originally designed o authorize banking under the act of Co was so altered and amended as to destroy all its virtue so far as relates to the organization of as ociations in accordance with the law, and then passed. The resolutions requesting the national covernment to credit the State, in any draft which may be made, with its excess of volunteers scut to Bank Superintendent to make an investigation of the condition of the savings banks. The Assembly disagreed with the Senate on the amendments to and appointed a conference committee. The Governor's veto of the bill to permit soldiers to vote was received, when an effort was made to pass it over the veto, which failed, 37 to 49. The Senate's amendment to the resolution for such an amendment to the constitution as shall give the A very interesting ceremony took place in a joint meeting of the two houses, being the presentation to the State of the torn and battle-stained flags of seven of our volunteer regiments. The investi-gation into the matter of alleged legislative corruptions was continued yesterday, and received additional interest from the arrest of a member of the Legislature and a citizen, who are charge with being implicated. The testimony will be found in our Albany despatches.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the bark Venus, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday, we learn that vessels were daily running the blockade at Maracaibo, Venezuela, from Curacoa. The government party of Venezuela, were, it was asserted, daily losing ground.

The injunction served upon the foremen of the Broadway Railroad on Thursday night was granted by Judge Barbour, at his private residence. There is no record of it in the Superior Court, and tory injunction, without any date for a retu

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will sit on Monday morning, for the trial of Asa Crosby, infor the alleged murder of his wife. District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, appears for the

people. The prisoner will be defended by Messrs. John D. Townsend and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be-fore Recorder Hoffman, Mary Smith, a shoplifter pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with having stolen goods to the amount of \$125, from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., on the 11th instant. She was sentenced to the State prison for three years. Joseph Marshall, a shoemaker, twen ty years of age, was tried on an indictment for with having entered a grocery story in West Hous-ton street on the 19th ult., and having stolen goods ton street on the 19th ult., and having stolen goods to the amount of \$46 92. The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of gullty of grand larceny, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State prison for four years. Benjamin Richardson, a sailor, pleaded guilty to na indictment charging him with having stolen \$61 in Treasury notes and postage stamps from John Goodsell, on the 2d inst. Sentenced to the enitentiary for two years.

An agent of Governor Andrew, of Messachu-

setts, is at Cincinnati, for the purpose of obtain ing recruits to his negro regiment, the Fifty-fourth The agent pays the travelling expenses of recruits to Boston. Gov. Andrew has a hard time of it in getting his pet regiment up to the minimum num-

George Law, in his examination as a witness be fore Justice Cole, at Albany, is reported as having said that "he never gave money to the lobby, he being at all times opposed to any such improper in-

The rebel Congress at Richmond adjourned on

The two dollar notes of the Mercantile Bank of Orange, New Jersey, have been altered to tens. The bank has never issued any tens.

terday, prices being uniformly better. The advance was from ½ to 2 per cent on the railway shares. Gold fluctuated between 150 ½ and 152 ½, and closed about 151 ½ at 5 P. M. Exchange sold at 165 and 165 ½. Money was

extremely easy at 4 a 5 per cent.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in flour and corn at a shade better prices, as likewise in hog products, sugars and tailow, at, in some instances, firmer rates. The inquiry was moderate for hay, oils, rice, coffee, fish, a constance quotations. There was who were not anxious to purchase freely or beyond the extent of their pressing wants, in view of the great uncertainty of the future. Prices of both foreign and domestic fabrics were generally unchanged, though a few very desirable styles of foreign dress goods were rather dearer, and the tendency of prices of other than decidedly favorite domestic cottons was in favor of purchasers. The freight market was very quiet.

The Result of the Fanatical War

Policy.

When Dupont, eighteen months ago, electrified the country with his brilliant success in the capture of Port Royal, thus securing in South Carolina a harbor for our ships-of-war and transports, and at the same time a base of operations against that State, the news sounded like a death knell to the hopes of the rebellion. No doubt the insurgent leaders felt that it would soon be the turn of Charleston and Savannah to share the same fate. And who car doubt that, if the blow then struck had been followed up immediately by an assault on Charles ton by land and water, that city would have fallen, as certainly as did Beaufort by the canture of the fortifications which protected it? At that time Charleston was not fortified to any great extent. Now it is a stronghold greater than Sebastopol and Cronstadt. But why was not the victory in Port Royal harbor taken advantage of, and a fleet collected there at once to operate against Charleston? or why was not a sufficient army sent to secure a base, and take it in the rear, as it was taken by the British com mander? Why were the engineers of the rebel army permitted deliberately to make it impregnable? And, when that worse than crime was committed by the authorities at Washington, why were the works at Charleston attacked at all? This was only to heap blunder upon

blunder, like Pelion upon Ossa. But why was the first blunder perpetrated that which was the parent of so many others! Why was not Charleston, when it was weak, assaulted immediately after the capture of Port Royal? It was because Mr. Chase and the fanatice, of whom he is the representative in the Cabi-

net, conceived the idea of elevating the negro to a social and political equality with the white races in the United States, and determined that experiments should be made on the coast under the gans of our war vessels and the fortifica tions at Hilton Head. The negroes, young and old. must be taught the alphabet and educated so as to read Hinton Rowan Helper's book and the Tribune newspaper before Charleston is attended to, or any other naval or military operations undertaken in South Carolina. To make white men out of blacks, dyed in the wool, was something far more important than the military and naval results which would flow from the fall of the city where the rebel banner was first raised and the flag of the Union trailed in the dust. Teachers and preachers of both sexes, Gideonites, members of the Freedmen's Association. et hoc genus omne, from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, took the negroes in hand, under the anspices of the War Department and the Secretary of the Treasury. The generals of the army, and the army itself, were made subservient to the grand design—helps to mission-aries and evangelicals—instead of marching gainst the enemy. Meantime the people have

of Uncle Sam, and Sambo begins to think he is not only as good as a white man, but a great deal better. Gentlemen of color, about whom the government and the army were making such a fuss, surely could not be expected to work. Henceforth labor was to be for the white man, and the negro was to eat the bread of idleness. The schools failed, the negro was neither willing to work nor to fight. Attempts were made to organize brigades of blacks: but that device broke down. Cotton raising was inaugurated; but that, too, is a failure. Meantime no small amount of private immorality and public plunder were carried on at Hilton Head by the agents of the process for whitewashing the negroes. The experiment to change the laws of nature totally failed. But meantime, while the army and its generals were engaged in this business, or were rotting from inaction, or demoralized and divided in sentiment by the firebrand of the negro question sent in among them, the rebels were working hard at their fortifications in Charleston harbor and the opportunity to take the city passed

By the result of the late futile attempt to capture it, our army, navy and country are dis graced in the eyes of the civilized world. Such are some of the bitter fruits of the fanaticism which from first to last has controlled the war, and rendered its history one of continued disaster and shame.

UNJUSTIFIABLE VIOLENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS TO CITIZENS.—The case of Thomas Murphy, a fireman, shot by a policeman named Joseph S. Sands, in a station house in Greenwich street, cannot fail to attract the attention of the peo ple. In the first place the man was arrested without sufficient cause. He had been merely larking for a moment with a young woman of his acquaintance while on his way to a fire in company with a friend, when Sands arrested him, evidently not for anything he had done, but for something he said to the policeman in retort for reproving him. Had it been for any transaction between Murphy and the young woman he ought to have brought her to the station house as a witness. Not content with arresting him, Sands unnecessarily held him all the way by the collar of the coat, though the risoner had offered to walk quietly if he would let him go, and when he reached the station house he shoved him against the wall inside the door, drew his pistol from his breast pocket and shot him, merely because Murphy requested him to take his hands from him.

Now, if such things as this can be permitted there is an end of all security for life and liberty in this community. The wound of Murphy is of a very critical nature, and he will probably die from it. Coroner Wildey has held an rendered a verdict that Murphy "came to his wounds by a pistol shot fired by Joseph S. Sands." We have no doubt that the Grand Jury and petit jury will do their duty when the case comes before them. But something more than this ought to be done. Of late nolicemen are in the habit of using revolvers so freely and with so little necessity against citizens that measures ought to be taken immediately to prevent their carrying firearms, unless when sent on some special duty that requires their use. The Legislatuse ought to pass an act to that effect without delay. The clubs of policemen are quite sufficient to protect them in the discharge of their duty, and even these clubs it is notorious they frequently use with far greater violence than necessity demands. All good citizens will aid a policeman in the discharge of his duty; so that this constant display of brute force is as uncalled for as it is reprehensible.

THE PAPERMAKERS AND THEIR NEW STRATE GY.—It appears the manufacturers of paper have held a meeting, at which they have agreed to stop their mills and make no more paper for the present, with a view to compel the trade to pay them exorbitant prices. A great and unnecessary fuse is made about this by some of the newspapers. The papermakers have a perfect right to stop their mills, though by doing so they are only verifying the vulgar proverb of a man cutting off his nose to vex his face. It is very easy to import paper from Europe as cheaply as it is sold here, and meantime other mills will spring up, which will give a sufficient supply of the article. We hope, therefore, these millowners will resolve never to make any more paper. Nobody would suffer by the resolution but themselves.

DEBTS TO THE FAMILIES OF DEAD SOLDIERS .-It is stated that the Treasury Department has this week handed over to the Paymaster General the amount necessary to pay up the arrears due to every soldier in the service on back account. This is all very well as regards the living; but we hear nothing of the payment of the arrears owing to the families of soldiers killed in battle. Some of these are due over twelve months, and the parties entitled to themin many instances helpless women and children-are vainly besieging the department for their liquidation. It is shameful that the payment of claims of this sacred character should be so long postponed, whilst millions have been squandered on fraudulent contracts and jobs for the benefit of political partisans.

A DROP IN THE BUCKET-The arrest of two nembers of the State Legislature on charges of bribery and corruption. Alderman Grab con-siders this the best joke of the season. Only two. Why not make it three!

VERY LIKE A COCK AND BULL STORY .- A Philadelphia paper publishes what it calls the dying confession of a Knight of the Golden Circle, somewhere in Pennsylvania, in which the unhappy man lets out the important secret that, with the advance of General Hooker upon Richmond, the rebels intend to evacuate the place, draw him into it, and then, by a rapid flank movement, get behind him and dash into Washington, and so on. This is an old story but at this day it is a very absurd one; for if General Foster, behind his improvised earthworks at Washington, North Carolina, was strong enough, with some twelve hundred men, to hold that place for many days against a rebel force of seventeen thousand, how many hundred thousand troops would the rebel General Lee require to carry the strong fortifications of the national capital, defended by thirty or forty thousand men, even supposing that he could slip behind General Hooker, and by a detour of one hundred and fifty miles over a destitute country, get in front of the city When our Philadelphia contemporary has solved this sum in the rule of three we shall probably be prepared to swallow this aforesaid cock and bull story of his dying Knight of the Golden

BRITISH INSPECTION OF THE MILITARY DEVEN OF CALIFORNIA .- A California correspondent of the London Times has furnished that journal with a detailed description of the military de sible interest to England can be an account of the defences of California, unless in connection with the idea of a war with the United States Unquestionably in this view this information was furnished to and has been published by the London Times. We think, however, consider ing the present constrained but very uncertain relations of peace subsisting between England and this country, that no British newspaper correspondent, or military or scientific traveller, ought to be allowed within the limits of any of our fortifications on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, unless he can produce satisfactory evidence that he is not here in the character of a spy. Meantime, it is gratifying to know that there are not enough of such Anglo-rebel cruisers affoat as the Alabama and Florida to justify them in running around Cape Horn for a raid inte San Francisco.

WORK FOR THE COLPORTBURS .- A tract on the evils of profane swearing might now be useful among the omnibus drivers at both ends of the proposed Broadway Railroad, where the street is torn up.

SMACKING THEIR CHOPS-The lawyers over the prospects of the great legal placer of the Broadway Railroad.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863. HEAVY BAIN STORM-RIVERS SWOLLEN AND ROADS

IMPASSABLE.

The violent storm which commenced on Wed The violent storm which commenced on Wednesday continued until this evening, the rain falling steadily until almost sunset. The indications are that it has finally ceased. An immense quantity of rain has fallen, and the reads in all directions in this vicinity have been rendered almost impassable. Reports from Falmouth represent the Eappahannock as very much swellen and the fords impassable.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FLEETS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

As it is supposed in many quarters that there will be difficulty in supplying Admirals Farragut's and Porter's feets below Vickaburg with provisions, coal, &c., it may be stated, on reliable authority, that no apprehensions need be entertained on that score. A deep and successful game has been played by Admiral Porter in that matter, and the rebel communication with Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas is destroyed. ALL ARMY OFFICERS FIT FOR BUTY TO BE ORDERED

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

It is the intention of the President to assign to active duty in the field, every military officers of every grade who is fit for field service. The execution of this order

The appointments of Provost Marshale to execute the are not to be announced until everything is ready for the immediate and practical working of the system. A force in the Census Bureau is now engaged in preparing maps and statistical information for the use of the Provost Marshals. There are many important details to be ar ranged, but it is expected that all will soon be completed and the law enforced.
PROMOTION OF COMMODORE STUART.

ceipt of the commission of rear admiral. Two commis-sions to the same effect had previously been returned by him to the department.
PROPOSED NEW REVENUE STAMP.

The new internal revenue stamp, which will probably be adopted, differs from the old in having around the vig-nette a border, in which, at the top, are numbers of three nette a border, in which, at the top, are numbers of three or four years—as 63, 64, 65. On the sides and bottom are names of the months and numbers of the days, from one to thirty-one. Cancelation is effected by cutting out with a knife all but those representing the date, thus absolutely preventing their use a second time. The same system may be adopted for postage stamps.

James L. Addison, clork in the Adjulant General's sureau, and his brother, Anthony Addison, clerk in the Census office, publish a card pronouncing false the widely published allegation that they are rebel spice and mall carriers, and that through their instrumentality im-portant army orders had been furnished to the enemy. The former only was arrested on Saturday night; but as he continues at his desk, it is fair to suppose that the in-vestigation of the case did not establish the truth of the supposes a fleeting his loyalty.

suspicion affecting his loyalty.

MOVEMENTE OF COVERNOR STANLY.

Ex-Governor Stanly, of North Carolina, will resume his residence in California. His resignation as Military Governor was voluntary. While here recently he was on the best possible terms with all members of the ad-

PROPERTY LIABLE TO CONFISCATION The report beace to a contemporary journal that there are seven millions of dollars in value of property in this District subject to confiscation, is an enormous error. A District subject to confiscation, is an enormous quarter of a million would be nearer the figure.

Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has

DENT.

The President has pardoned Samuel Van Horn, a soldier The President has pardoned Samuel Van Hors, a soldier in the Eighty fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was convicted on the 22d inst. in a criminal court, and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for one year. Chief Justice Carter and Associate Justices Olin and Fisher united in a petition for his pardon, upon condition that be

would forthwith join his regiment.

OPPICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT CHUCKATCE. OPPICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT CHICKATCOK.

The Navy Department to-day received a despatch, dated
the 22d instant, from Admiral Lee, off Newport's News,
stating that Lieutenant Cushing yesterday afternoon
with ninety men and a howitser, went to the village of
Chuckatuck, where he encountered feety rebel cavalrymen. He defeated them, killing two and capturing three
of their horses, fully equipped. Cushing lost one man

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The President has officially proclaimed the additional article to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. It extends the reciprocal right of visit and detention by providing that it may also be exercised within thirty pregues of the inland of Medagascar, within thirty pregue of the inland of Porto Rice, and within the same distance of the inland of St. Domingo.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Excitement and Com State Capital-Passage of the Broadway and Cross Town Railroad Bills in the Senate-Arrest of a Member of the House and a Lobby Man-The Charges Reported to be Made Against Them-New York City Tax Levy and the Gold Bill-Con-Treasurers-Presentation of the Flags From Seven Regiments to the State-The Imposing Scene and Speeches on the Occasion, &c., &c.

Great commotion existed in legislative circles last nigh More than one Senator was prevented from enjoying enight's repose by the importunities of the conflicting elements on the Broadway and other railroads now hanging in the Senate. The night was, in fact, one of intense ex

at all hours of the night. The sentinels were all on duty, and a double picket guard stationed at every exposed

There was a constant rush all the morning between the two bouses—perfect confusion throughout the entire session. The affair resulted in passing both the Broad-nip flowerpor

At an early hour this morning a police officer was seen walking down State atreet with a member of the Heuse, and soon after the news came that an outsider had also been arrested. The member was Mr Brown, of Monroe, and the outsider Mr. Searles, of Allephany or Cattaraugus county. It is said that the charge is that Brown was seen to receive a letter from Mr Searles containing two hundred dollars; but I do not knew whether they can bring proof to show that this was received to affect the vote of Mr. Brown on bills before the Legislature or a regular business matter disconnected with the Legislature or not. Time will tell.

exceed ten in number, four to be daily papers of the largest daily circulation.

The Senate refused to concor with the Assembly in striking out the provisions to the Annual Tax bill of the State relative to county treasurers, and appointed a committee of conference to nese that on the part of the Senate. This action was communicated officially to the contains when they took up the bill, and had a spiry debase, finally resulting in that body returning to strike out the section, declaring that, the bill having once been paused and sent to the Governor, they had no right to now rescind it. The Senate size aftered to their amendments on the Gold bill, and appointed a committee of conference on that. The committee immediately restreed, and presented and the total conference on that. The committee immediately restreed, and feer a lengthy consultation, reported in favor. These

I row commit to you, sir, as the Commander in Chief of the State of New York, these banners, in compliance with the state of New York, these banners, in compliance with the request of the officers mentioned, knowing that they will be cherisable by the State as all others will be now in the leid. Let there be selected by this united body a suitable lepository. There let them bang, so that in time, when our country is restored to its original purity and greatness, when rebellion shall be created and punished, our children's shildren shall gather under their folds, and with pride and intustant marrise the deeds of their fathers, and glory in he sacrifice and sorrows which achieved the restoration of sir country.

intered and blood-stanced flags brings home to our minds more yividly than any written words the trials and the bravery of the devoted men who have gone forth to fight the battles of our country. These splent monitors before us have brought the fact home to us in all its solemn realities, and have produced a sadness which affects us all. We have been engaged here in party strife, in a contest over personal matters, while those who have fought under the folds of those flags have suffered the trials of the camp and battle field, away from their homes, and have braved all and every danger to preserve the nation. This was a fit time to consider what is our duty and what can be done to juid in the restoration of the Union.

B. Street, of Albany, the same ...

General Dickinson at one of the meetings of the League in General Dickinson at one of the meetings of the League in New York.

The Governor then said that he could not add any word of his to this impressive occasion. You have heard from the representatives of the Senate and Assembly; you have listened to the words of a soldier and to the times of the poet, and, above all, have seen the banners which a short time since went forth in all their brightness and borne by stalworth men, who went out to right the bances of the unreturning braves. We grieve that so few are left to speak for the flags as they came forth tattered and blood-stained from the battle; but they are more dear to us now than when they went forth in all their beauty and brightness. Markinghy God grant that the sacrifices made have no been in vain; that our patriotism may be quickened, an that we may be taught more perfectly the doties of a American citizen from the trials that we have undergons hay He, pardoning our sins, restore to us the blessans. American citizen from the trials that we have undergon May He, pardoning our sins, restors to us the blessings of peace under a government reinstated and strengthene by the deep sorrow and the violent struggle through which it has passed. The resolutions were then adopted The joint convention arose; and thus coded one of the most imposing scenes that ever took place in the Stat-

will, no doubt, be concurred in by the Sonato.

The squabble ever the Annual Tax bill, relative to county treasurers paying the funds collected by tax ever to the State Treasurer, still continues. The afternoon assains of the House spent some time over it, and finally consented to appoint a Committee of Conference to meet the Senate. The county treasurers are working like beavers to strike the amendment out.

Banks Not Allowed to Organize Under the Law of Congress-Harbor and Frontier Defences-Veto of the Soldiers' Voting

allow soldiers to vote by proxy. He showed that it was so drafted that it would open up a system of frauds. ments to the constitution on the same and passed.

The Senate also smended the bill to tax banks so as to the Senate also smended the bill to tax banks so as to the senate and surplus revenues of the banks.

The Senate also amended the out to the banks as the capital stock and surplus revenues of the banks iess than ten per cent of the surplus revenue, instead of the present form, and passed it. The amendments were afterwards concurred in by the Assembly. The passage of the process of the presence of the

journment-The Tax Bill-Democratio

iticans on arbitrary arreas; condems the three hundred dollars provision of the Conscription act of Congress as a measure to favor the rich; review the action of the Legislature on the bill relative to soldiers voting, showing up the republicans. They approve the Governor's message; deacunce the omancipation proclamation; go for sustaining the administration in the proscution of the war. They consider it necessary less the imbedility of the administration will sink it into insignificance before its appointed time.

There is a general glorification to night.

The sale of oil paintings by Mr. Sintsenich, at the Derby Gallery, on Thursday evening last, was a very spirited affair, and brought excellent prices. The collection con-sisted for the most part of cabinet specimens, by leading American artists. The highest sums realized for native G. A. Baker, H. P. Gray, Cashear, Eas Boughton, Henessey, Kensett, Durand and De Haas. A small Verboeckhoven brought \$300, and a Van Beest \$260

Academy of Design, already amounts to upwards of one hundred (bousand dollars. The requisite sum being now nearly secured, operations will be at once comman Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Mr. White is to be the architect.
Elliott has taken a studio in Wall street for the conve

nience of his business patrons, who are thus enabled to give him the sittings which they could not otherwise spare from their avocations. His fellow artists, jealous of the success with which the experiment has been attended, are cracking all manner of jokes at his expe One, on being asked what he was doing, malicious; plied that "he was busy painting specimens for Rogue's Gallery." Another complained that "he was

Bears."
We understand that Mr. John Wolff is about to publicly exhibit his collection, with a view to disposing of it under the hammer. It is composed entirely of moders works, and embraces specimens of all the most esteemed native and foreign artists of the day.

United States District Court.

Before Hon, Judge Batts.

The United State vs. Two Cases of Smoking Papes, Oscar H. Lear, claiment. These goods were imported in the Borowsia, in 1562, and on examination at the Custom House the invoice was raised thirty per cent, which renders them liable to forfeiture. The claimant produced testimony tending to show that there was a discrepancy between the prices of these goods on the continent of Europe and in the country. The jury found a verdict for the government, condeming the goods, but recommended the claimant to make application for a remission of the forfeiture of the goods.

Death of Hon. George C. Sherman WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 24, 19

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Sates.

Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for alver plate, &c., at 63

Murray street, corner of College place. R. M. PATRICK.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, fine, No. 110 Broadway. The Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New York Fire Department receive one-half the profits over savan per cent. N. R. GRAHAM President.

Pyle's O. K. Soap-The Best and Cheap-

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